

SECRET

# REPORT

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SUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NO. 1

25X1

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. On 13 March 1949, Dobke (fnu), German Chief of the Rectifier Bureau, and Ullbrich (fnu) of the vacuum technical laboratory of the Rectifier Bureau, went, without informing the Russians, to the Deutsche Wirtschafts-Kommission (DWK) to discuss possibilities of converting the Rectifier Bureau into a people-owned factory.
2. Because of the uncertain future of the Bureau the German personnel are apparently attempting, on their own initiative, to establish the necessary contacts which might keep the Bureau alive. The DWK was definitely interested and promised to subsidize the Bureau in order to prevent further dismissals of employees, most of whom are top-level experts.\*
3. The Rectifier Bureau is in a difficult financial situation as Butaiev (fnu), who has replaced Klimov (fnu) as chief of the Bureau, has decided to comply with a year-old order of General Kotikov which provided for a gradual increase of all salaries under 500 marks. This would leave the Bureau with a monthly deficit of 6,000 marks and would mean additional dismissals of employees.
4. Dr. (fnu) Eckardt, chief of the Electron Microscope Department, and his staff were to be dismissed at one time. Dr. Eckardt explained that he had enough orders from the EFEM and the Oberspreewerke to keep his department in operation. The status of his department is still uncertain. It is possible that he might be employed by the Oberspreewerke and lease rooms from the Rectifier Bureau.
5. The Rectifier Bureau expects to receive a large order from the Chemiewerk Leuna for the construction of a rectifier installation for electric arc furnaces.\*\* No one knows whether negotiations for the order have been concluded, but source interprets the rehiring of personnel (paragraph 3 above) as an indication that they should be about completed. The order calls for the construction of two rectifiers 7/6 type AEG, QCG, 800 volts and 1500 amperes. The electric arc furnaces, which will be supplied to Leuna by another factory, are 6,000 volts and 500-600 amperes.\*\*\* The sum involved is 340,000\*\*\*\* marks of which wages will absorb 240,000 marks and materials 100,000 marks. Delivery date is still uncertain.

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- 2 -

25X1

6. It is possible that the Russians will eventually permit the Rectifier Bureau to be turned over to the DWK. [ ] the Russians have, in some instances, sold their technical bureaus to the DWK through the process of selling stocks and materials on hand to the DWK which in turn took over the whole bureau.
7. The Russians have been able to successfully copy some German developments as demonstrated by the following example. Ing. Milovidov (fnu), who is attached to the Rectifier Bureau, showed Heller (fnu) a piece of Frequentia, \*\*\*\*\* development series AS-42, which he said had been manufactured in Russia.
8. Dobke is rumored to have sold his patent concerning the development of pumpless rectifiers, by use of a hard soldering process (Hartlötverfahren), to the SMA Patent Bureau No. 17 for 14,000 marks. Ullbrich is said to have registered a patent concerning glass ducts (Glasdurchführung) and Krueger a patent on a process to prove the existence of porosity (Porennachweisverfahren) although the financial compensation for the two patents have not been determined.
9. It is interesting to note that this patent bureau does not reserve for itself the exclusive rights for the patents, but permits the inventors to sell them in Germany or abroad. Karisov (fnu) is chief of the patent bureau, and Minkov (fnu) is his assistant.

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\* [ ] Comment. Fourteen of the 20 men dismissed by the Bureau have since been rehired. Among them was Schuram (fnu), formerly at the AEG Research Institute, who worked in the sterilizing room and (fnu) Sidseig (phonetic) who used to be in charge of material procurement for the electrical workshop of the Bureau.

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\*\* [ ] Comment. It is possible that the DWK has been negotiating with Leuna to obtain this order for the Rectifier Bureau.

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\*\*\* [ ] Comment. The Bureau is constructing the same type of rectifier (7/6) for Russian use. This rectifier has been tested up to 3000 volts and 500 amperes. The actual limit, according to tests, is 6000 volts and 300 amperes.

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\*\*\*\* [ ] Comment. [ ] the order from Leuna amounts to 500,000 marks and negotiations were concluded in early March. [ ]

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[ ] the DWK will subsidize the Rectifier Bureau in the near future. He contends that up to the end of 1949 the Bureau will remain under Russian management and then will come under the direction of the AEG Fabriken fuer Transformatoren und Hochspannungsschalter in so far as administrative matters are concerned. Otherwise, it will remain completely intact and continue its present activities.

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\*\*\*\*\* [ ] Comment. Frequentia is a trade name for a magnesium silicate developed by Stenag (Steatit-Magnesia AG, Berlin) before the war. Dr. Albers-Schoenberg (fnu), now in France, was mainly responsible for its development. Frequentia is used for vacuum vessels, high voltage armatures, condensers, etc. Its disadvantage is that it is rather fragile and expensive to produce, but it is quite competitive with the Siemens product which is mainly made out of glass and has a low thermal resistance (400 degrees Centigrade) while Frequentia has a thermal resistance of 600 degrees Centigrade.

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